

## Shorter Notes

POLYSTICHUM ACROSTICHOIDES  $\times$  LONCHITIS VERSUS P.  $\times$  MARGINALE<sup>1</sup>—In the spring of 1952, W. H. Wagner, Jr., and D. J. Hagenah discovered the hybrid *Polystichum acrostichoides*  $\times$  *lonchitis* in the Bruce Peninsula, Ontario. They described the morphology of this hybrid in great detail.<sup>2</sup> Since the hybrid does not have a formal taxonomic binomial, I propose the following in honor of Dale J. Hagenah, longtime student of ferns:

POLYSTICHUM  $\times$  **hagenahii**, hybr. nov. Verisimiliter hybridus *P. acrostichoides*  $\times$  *lonchitis*, major et ad *P. acrostichoidem* vergens. Frons lanceolata, pinnulis infernis paululum tantum reductis. Frons fertilis pinnulis parum differentiatis, vix sporiferis et gradatim minoribus et angustioribus quam sterilibus.

*Polystichum acrostichoides*  $\times$  *lonchitis* W. H. Wagner & D. J. Hagenah, *Rhodora* 56: 1-6. 1954. TYPE: Ontario, Bruce County, west of Cape Crocker Indian Reservation, base of low hummock about 20 yards from edge of woods, 1 large plant not far from parents, Fall, 1953, *W. H. Wagner & D. J. Hagenah s. n.* (DAO; isotype MICH). Another specimen collected from the same plant in the spring of 1952 by Wagner and Hagenah is preserved in the Herbarium of the University of Toronto (photo DAO).

About thirty years before Wagner and Hagenah's discovery, W. R. McColl described *P. lonchitis* f. *marginale* (*Amer. Fern J.* 14: 107. 1924). There are four specimens of this in McColl's herbarium, which was given to the University of Toronto. Three of the specimens are labelled *Polystichum lonchitis* f. *marginale* McColl. They were collected in 1925 and 1937. The fourth is labelled *Polystichum lonchitis*  $\times$  *marginale*?; this specimen, collected in 1923, carries the data: Woodford Road [10 miles from Owen Sound], in crevice, in sun and dust on roadside. These data are similar to those given by McColl when he described f.

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<sup>2</sup> *Rhodora* 56: 1-6, pl. 1198. 1954.

*marginale*. Although the 1923 specimen was not designated as the type by McColl, it is the only specimen in that herbarium which was collected prior to 1924, so it must be regarded as the holotype.

At the time I discovered McColl's specimens I suspected that they might also be the hybrid described by Wagner and Hagenah. This I mentioned to Bernard Boivin, who, in his "Énumération des plantes du Canada," published<sup>3</sup> the following under "Innovations Taxonomiques": "× *Polystichum marginale* (W. R. McColl) Cody stat. n., *P. lonchitis* (L.) Roth f. *marginale* W. R. McColl, *Rhodora* 56: 3-6. 1954." Because Boivin cited the *Rhodora* reference instead of the reference to McColl's paper, it is clear he intended to name Wagner and Hagenah's hybrid.

I have recently examined the McColl specimens and found that among other characters, the spores are full and of similar size and shape. Therefore, neither the holotype of f. *marginale* upon which *P. × marginale* was based nor the other three McColl specimens are of hybrid origin, and it follows that the correct binomial name for the hybrid is *Polystichum × hagenahii*.—W. J. CODY, *Plant Research Institute, Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, Canada*.

A NEW BOLIVIAN COLLECTION OF THE RARE ELAPHOGLOSSUM CARDENASII.—During their recent visit to the Field Museum in Chicago, I showed Dr. and Mrs. Tryon a number of unidentified ferns, among which was a peculiar Bolivian specimen collected in December, 1966 by Roy F. Steinbach "entre los musgos sobre tallos de árboles, Km. 104, Camino Chapare, Depto. Cochabamba, 3100 m." Dr. Rolla Tryon thought it could be *Elaphoglossum cardenasii*, a curious species described by Dr. Warren H. Wagner, Jr. (*Bull. Torr. Bot. Club* 81: 62. 1954).

Although neither frond on the plant which we examined is fertile, further study proved without question that it is indeed *E. cardenasii*, a strange pedately-lobed species first collected by Dr. Martín Cárdenas in November, 1940, along the "Way from Cochabamba to Chimoré, about Km. 120; Province of Chapare,

<sup>3</sup> *Nat. Can.* 93: 253-273. 1966.